

Viereck's Propaganda in U. S. Linked to Nazi Publications

T-H 6.30.43
Special Federal Prosecutor George A. McNulty said he would trace with the aid of a Congressional Library language expert today a number of anti-British propaganda booklets distributed by German Agent George Sylvester Viereck in this country directly to their counterparts published originally in German.

The witness, Dr. Warner Ellinger, will appear at Viereck's District Court trial prepared to testify, McNulty said, that some of the allegedly subversive volumes were, almost word-for-word translations, while still others were adaptations and easily recognized as such.

McNulty said yesterday's appearance of Sigfrid H. Hauck, former Scotch Plains (N. J.) publisher, marked the youthful key witness' last identification with the case. He had been on the stand two whole days relating his business associations with Viereck and the part the defendant allegedly played in the publication and distribution of prewar propaganda.

Throughout Hauck's testimony yesterday, McNulty interposed for the jury's benefit selected passages from "Spreading Germs of Hate," Viereck's best-selling propaganda expose, written in 1930.

After each isolated passage McNulty read, Defense Counsel Leo

A. Rover rose to read passages which directly followed McNulty's quotations, "in the interest of completeness."

In between readings, Hauck identified volume after volume of anti-British booklets which he testified his Flanders Hall Publishing Company published at Viereck's instigation and expense. These booklets, too, were then submitted to the jurors for perusal.

At one point, each juror was examining a paper-bound booklet bearing such titles as "Lord Lothian vs. Lord Lothian," "Democracy on the Nile," "Inhumanity Unlimited" and "The British Stranglehold on India."

Meanwhile, the 28-year-old ex-publisher testified that the first of \$22,500 which Viereck loaned his struggling firm appeared in the form of \$1,200 in cash with which the witness said he defrayed the cost of printing and distributing "Lord Lothian vs. Lord Lothian" and "It Happened Again."

Viereck's conviction, obtained in February 1942, was nullified last March by a U. S. Supreme Court decision holding that the jury in the case had been improperly charged. A second trial, begun June 11, ended in a mistrial after three days of testimony when a juror was disqualified. The current proceedings opened last Friday.